

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. ED CV 17-00538-JVS (DFM)

Date: December 11, 2019

Title Niyatii Winters v. Dr. Saweris et al

Present: The Honorable Douglas F. McCormick, United States Magistrate Judge	
Nancy Boehme	Not Present
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter
Attorney(s) for Plaintiff(s):	Attorney(s) for Defendant(s):
Not Present	Not Present
Proceedings:	(IN CHAMBERS) Order to Show Cause re: Service of Defendant Garcia

On January 30, 2019, this Court filed an order directing service of process on defendants by the United States Marshal. See Dkt. 57. On May 10, 2019, a USM-285 Process Receipt and Return form was filed by the United States Marshal regarding efforts to serve defendant Garcia. See Dkt. 65. The deputy marshal who signed the form indicated that Southwest Detention Center no longer employs Garcia. See id.

The Court accordingly authorized Plaintiff to issue limited discovery on Riverside County Sheriff's Department to find Garcia's last known address. See Dkt. 68 While Plaintiff has filed discovery motions, see Dkts. 70, 76, nothing in the record shows that Plaintiff propounded any discovery about Garcia's last known address.

Meanwhile, the case has proceeded forward. The other served defendant has moved for summary judgment and the Court has recommended the District Judge grant that motion. See Dkts. 62, 75. If the motion is granted, Garcia will be the sole remaining defendant in the case.

"[A]n incarcerated pro se plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis is entitled to rely on the U.S. Marshal for service of the summons and complaint, and, having provided the necessary information to help effectuate service, plaintiff should not be penalized by having his action dismissed for failure to effect service where the U.S. Marshal or the court clerk has failed to perform the duties required of each of them" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and Rule 4. Puett v. Blandford, 912 F.2d 270, 275 (9th Cir.1990); accord Walker v. Sumner, 14 F.3d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir.1994), abrogated in part on other grounds, Sandin v. Conner, 515 U.S. 472 (1995)). However, when advised of a problem in accomplishing service, a pro se litigant

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proceeding in forma pauperis must “attempt to remedy any apparent service defects of which [he] has knowledge.” Puett, 912 F.2d at 274–275 (quoting and citing with approval Rochon v. Dawson, 828 F.2d 1107, 1110 (5th Cir.1987)). If service cannot be accomplished due to the pro se plaintiff’s “neglect” or “fault,” such as failing to provide sufficient information to identify or locate the defendant, and the plaintiff fails to remedy the situation after being put on notice, dismissal may be appropriate. See Walker, 14 F.3d at 1421-22 (holding that a prisoner failed to show cause why his claims against a prison official should not be dismissed under Rule 4(m) where the prisoner failed to show “that he provided the marshal with sufficient information to serve [the defendant]”); see also Puett, 912 F.2d at 276 (vacating dismissal under Rule 4(m) and remanding for proper service by the U.S. Marshal where the record revealed that the lack of timely service “was certainly not due to [the plaintiff’s] neglect” because “[h]e conscientiously took numerous steps to ensure that the defendants would be served”).

It is Plaintiff’s burden to provide sufficient information to enable the U.S. Marshal to serve defendant Garcia. Plaintiff has not done so, despite being notified of the defective service when he was served with a copy of the unexecuted process return in May 2019. He has not requested an extension of time to serve defendant Garcia or taken any other steps to address or remedy this service defect. Accordingly, the Court ORDERS Plaintiff to show cause in writing by January 10, 2020, why this Court should not recommend that this action be dismissed without prejudice as to defendant Garcia for failure to make timely service under Rule 4(m).